

The Lacombe Guardian

VOL. I, No. 33

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1914

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Items of Interest Locally

S. Storey and wife, of Coronation, visited relatives here this week.

Geo. Hötan spent the Christmas holidays with his brother Paul at Acme.

Miss Vera Vickers went to Edmonton, the first of the week to visit her sisters.

For the choicest candies, made in Lacombe, go to the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Matt Bergin left this week, to spend several months on his farm near Wittenburg.

Geo. Paul, of Alaskan, Saskatchewan, is here for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. N. B. Saunders.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graham left last Saturday for Ontario, where they will visit friends for several weeks.

Mrs. J. W. Shirley returned on Saturday from Edmonton, where she has been taking treatment for rheumatism.

Miss Edna Shillito left on Monday for a three months visit with her sister, Mrs. Veltum, at St. James, Minnesota.

Del Pringle has sold his Birch Lake ranch to D. B. Hogan, a G. T. P. contractor. The reported price is \$150,000.

D. W. Garner has built a new blacksmith shop on Matthias street and is now open for business with a first class smith in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Shaw and children, of Edmonton, are here visiting at the home of Mrs. Shaw's parents Mr. and Mrs. Shillito.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Saturday, January 10, commencing at 2 o'clock, in the reading room in the Day Block.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyse and children, and Stanley and Percy Puffer, were down from Edmonton to spend the Christmas holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Puffer.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Lacombe Brick, Tile & Cement Co. held on December 31, it was decided to call for tenders for drilling a gas well at or near the town of Lacombe, tenders to be received up to Jan. 25.

Alberta's phenomenally mild winter weather still continues. No snow. A succession of warm sunny days with nights cold enough to be frosty. The winter season is half gone and so far there has not been one day of severe winter weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Watkins and the Misses Simpson left this week for an extended holiday trip. After visiting Winnipeg they will go to California, taking in several of principal U. S. cities. From Seattle Mrs. Watkins will sail for her old home in New Zealand, where she will spend several months.

There was a big crowd out to witness the first hockey game of the season on Tuesday night. The contest was between the local team and La Palme's of Edmonton, and resulted in a victory for Lacombe, the score being 5 to 3. On New Year's night the Calgary Vics came up and defeated Lacombe 4 to 2. Both games were good.

Thought Wife Was Moose; Shot Her

Telfordville, Alta., Jan. 2.—Mrs. H. Flodstrom, wife of a homesteader living about 12 miles northwest of this place, lies dead as a result of being fatally shot by her husband while the latter was hunting moose early this week, and a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of accidental death from shooting. It appears that Mr. Flodstrom went out early Saturday morning to hunt moose. Soon after he left the house his wife saw a moose in the brush close to the house, and when her husband was returning about noon she tried to drive the animal towards Flodstrom, who, thinking his wife was safely in the house, and seeing her moving in the brush, took her to be the game and yered, with the result that the bullet entered the unfortunate woman's body under the right arm, emerging from the left side. When he saw his fatal mistake Flodstrom immediately summoned his wife's parents, who live close by, and a physician from across the river hastened to the scene of the tragedy, but in spite of all his efforts, Mrs. Flodstrom succumbed to her injuries at about 8 o'clock the same evening.

Road Steals March on Strikers

Springfield, Mo., Dec. 29.—In anticipation of the strike, of 1,100 telegraphers on its lines which, in all probability, will be called Monday, the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, Sunday night laid off indefinitely 400 telegraphers and began to transform its lines into a telephone system for railroad communication. This action laid bare the company's plans for resisting the strike, to the amazement of the telegraphers. Removal of all telegraph instruments from the company's offices began at noon Sunday, and it is expected to be completed before the strike can be decided. Tomorrow the telephone operators will replace the telegraphers. The threatened strike will be forestalled by what practically amounts to a lockout.

BIRTH

Curry.—At Pleasant Valley, on Sunday, December 28, to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Curry, a daughter.

DEATH

Charles Flewelling, one of our best known young farmers, died at the Lacombe hospital on Saturday December 31, following an operation for appendicitis, other complications contributing. He leaves a wife and family of small children to mourn his untimely death. The funeral took place on Sunday, the service being held in the Presbyterian church, a large concourse of sorrowing friends following the remains to their last resting place.

Didsbury a Prey to Flames

Didsbury, Jan. 1.—Every store, business house, hotel, and place of amusement in the town of Didsbury was destroyed by a fierce, ungovernable fire which broke out on New Year's morning at 3:30 and raged for three hours. Not a single place of business in the town remains. No residences were destroyed, and much of the contents of the stores were saved. No person was in any way injured by the fire.

The fire broke out about 3:30, and was first discovered by a bank clerk who saw the outbreak in the rear of the Bijon theatre, a moving picture concern. It spread with great rapidity, and before the volunteer fire brigade, with its fairly good equipment, got a chance to control it had spread rapidly throughout the block.

A west wind was blowing at the time, which was disastrous to the hopes of saving any part of the town. The firemen could not fight the fire because of the very great heat, which was so intense that it crossed the street and caused the outbreak in the hotel.

The majority of the buildings destroyed were on the main street of the town, which runs north and south from the railway station. Studebaker's store, which is opposite the station, forms one block of the buildings, and the other block which was destroyed is across the road from Studebaker's. When the blaze was discovered the alarm was immediately spread all over the town, and in less than half an hour practically every citizen of the fire swept town was at the scene of the conflagration. When the blaze was noticed it had not spread beyond the picture show, but fanned by the strong wind, it soon gained headway. The volunteer brigade of the town could do practically nothing to keep down the flames.

The fact that the buildings were all old and of a highly inflammable nature also worked for the destruction of the downtown district. Had there not been such a strong wind it is probable that the fire would have been confined to the one block. With the wind carrying sparks and burning embers across the street, between the two blocks, however, the buildings in the second block were soon in flames and the flames devoured everything before them.

It was difficult to gather any facts as to what would be done in the way of rebuilding, so great was the confusion in the town, but it was learned that it was probable that building operations would commence at once on the site of a number of the destroyed business places. The town is now without a supply centre for clothing, provisions, fuel, and other necessities of life.

The Golden West hotel, one of the places destroyed, had been occupied only one day by Baker and Bullard, who purchased it from the Calgary Brewing and Malting company.

Calgary, Jan. 2.—A telegram

was received by Assistant Fire Chief Carr about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It conveyed the information that Didsbury was in danger of total destruction, and asked the Calgary chief to dispatch what apparatus and men he could spare to the town's relief. The chief immediately made arrangements with the Canadian Pacific for a special train, loaded a fire engine on board, and with several firemen and himself left for the scene of the conflagration. The special steamed out of Calgary at 4:30 and arrived at Didsbury at 6:50.

Chief Carr took 1,300 feet of hose with him, and ten minutes after the arrival of the Calgary equipment had a stream of water playing on the burning buildings. The effectiveness of the Calgary apparatus was almost instantly apparent, and an hour's work would have sufficed to check the conflagration, but, unfortunately, the supply of water was inadequate, and after about twenty minutes service gave out entirely. This made the work of the Calgary firemen ineffective and reluctantly they gave up the struggle.

With no water to stop the onslaught of the flames, and with a fairly strong breeze blowing the light inflammable material of which most of the buildings were constructed, burned like tinder. The fire spread with remarkable rapidity. Nothing could be done to check it. The merchants and business men could only stand idly by and watch their buildings burn.

But good work was done in the way of removing goods and effects from buildings which the fire had not reached. Everyone, men, women and children went at this work of salvage with desperate vigor; they would rush into a store, all who could crowd in, and in an incredibly short time practically everything that was loose would be piled up in the street in comparative safety. Nearly everyone in the town was engaged in this work. They seemed to realize that the business section of the town was doomed and were determined to cheat the flames of what they could. It was good work, in which neighbors helped neighbor. Everyone seemed to catch the spirit of it, and gradually, under the leadership of some of the cooler heads, the work of salvage became systematic, and the workers were kept well ahead of the flames. In this manner thousands of dollars' worth of valuable goods were saved, that otherwise would have been food for the flames.

Following is a list of the business houses destroyed: Lee Curtis, fruits and confectionery; Massey-Harris, implement warehouse; J. Shadrer, meat market; D. Shantz, hardware store; J. Nixon, jewelry; I. N. Kaufman, general merchandise; Bijon Theatre; Tom Sparks, poolroom and cigars; K. Louheim, barber shop; A. G. Stader, general merchandise; Alexandra Hotel; Golden West Hotel; Alexandra Livery Stables; J. V. Borcht, goods' furnishings; W. G. Leisner hardware; Jones Bros & Team, flour and feed; Hyman, saddlery; John Shadrer, general merchandise; H. W. Chambers, drug store;

Charlie Foo Hong, restaurant; Royal Bank. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000, with insurance covering about seventy-five per cent of the loss.

Fire in Old City of Sebastian

San Sebastian, Spain, Dec. 29.—A fire which threatened to wipe out most of this city started at midnight in the tenement house district and was still raging unchecked at noon.

The flames were fanned by a high wind. An immense block of buildings, mostly tenement dwellings, was destroyed before daybreak. Thousands of the inhabitants of the surrounding districts spent the morning in the streets guarding such of their household goods as they had been able to remove.

The fire reached a big theatre and a variety hall in the centre of the city. Both buildings were destroyed in spite of the best efforts of the firemen and soldiers. From this spot the flames advanced toward the military barracks, which were vacated immediately by order of the commanding officer. Practically all the available soldiers were assigned to duty as firemen, although their efforts had little apparent effect in checking the conflagration.

New Year's Honors to Canadians

London, Dec. 31.—The following names of Canadians appear among the New Year's honors, the official list of which will be published tomorrow:

Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George—His Honor Sir Francis Charles Stainslaus Langelier, lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec; His Honor Douglas Colin Cameron, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

Commanders of St. Michael and St. George—Charles Jerome Jones, Esq., Iso, assistant secretary to the governor-general of Canada; Aubrey White, Esq., deputy minister of lands and forests, Ontario.

Knights Bachelor—Hon. Horace Archambault, chief justice of the court of King's Bench, Quebec; Henry Kelly Egan, Esq., Ottawa.

Montreal Has Bad Conflagration

Montreal, Dec. 29.—Handicapped by the woeful inadequacy of the fire department, the fire brigade, by heroic efforts succeeded in getting control of a destructive fire which this afternoon gutted two three-story buildings in the east end, destroyed 60 or more automobiles and other valuable property and which for a time menaced the whole surrounding district, which is closely built and thickly populated. The total loss, as estimated by the various sufferers, is placed at \$285,000, with about \$40,000 of insurance, exclusive of that carried by the individual owners of the burned automobiles, which were valued at approximately \$150,000.

The Cash System is Best

After giving the matter due consideration, The Leading Store has decided to abandon the credit system and go onto a strictly cash system.

There is much to be said in favor of the cash system. It is better both for the merchant and for the patron. To our mind one of the strongest arguments for the cash system is that under the credit plan a certain per cent of the accounts turn out bad. In order to protect himself against these bad accounts the merchant is forced to sell his wares at a higher price than would otherwise be necessary. In order to bring in a fair profit. In other words, those who do pay their accounts must pay for those who default. There is no other way for the merchant who sells on credit to save himself from bankruptcy. The only man who stands to gain anything by the credit system is the man who does not pay his debts. We cannot see any valid reason why he is entitled to any consideration either from the merchant or from the store's honest patrons. The merchant doing a cash business has none of these bad debts on his books, hence can and does sell his goods at lower prices, resulting in a big saving to his honest customers.

If a man is entitled to credit the bank will lend him money. If he is not entitled to credit, why should his fellow men be compelled to pay his store bills by paying an increased price for everything they buy?

Then there are always some who do not play fair with the merchant. We have known people who were being carried to the extent of hundreds of dollars by their local merchant yet who, when they had cash, instead of applying it on their store account would go and spend it with a distant mail order house. The merchant who gives credit gets more of this class of customers on his books than you would think possible. When a merchant is selling for cash strictly, he can and does sell just as cheaply as any mail order house.

Some farmers who have been running accounts at the stores have expressed a fear that the application of the cash system will hurt their credit at the banks. The facts are to the contrary. It will improve their credit at the bank. If a farmer needs to borrow money he can get more at the bank if he has no store bills of several hundred dollars hanging over him. In fact it would be a money saver to borrow money at the bank to buy your goods for cash at the cash store. If you buy on credit the merchant must borrow at the bank in order to carry you, and you must pay the interest on this borrowed money in increased cost of the goods you purchase. In addition to this, if your account runs long you must pay interest on the overdue account.

The cash system is immeasurably the best in all respects.

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PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

On questions of public policy, on matters of trade, tariff, defence, transportation and the like there is room for honest and legitimate difference of opinion between the two great political parties in Canada. But on the question of honesty, honor and decency in the public men and in the public affairs of Canada there can only be one sound policy and one right standard. The lack of brilliant statesmanship mistakes of policy or of administration may be excused or condoned in public men. For failure to observe in public life the common virtues of honest dealing there is no excuse, except moral cowardice.

There were fine promises of political rectitude in Mr. Borden's pre-election platform. There was fine scorn of all electoral chicanery or wrong-doing. A public prosecutor for the exposure and punishment of all crookedness in elections was urged; and by-elections were to be brought on within at least three months of the time a seat became vacant. There was scathing denunciation of patronage evils and a demand for extension of the Civil Service Act to the outside service with merit to be the only rule of appointment or promotion. There were high-sounding phrases about the conservation of the public domain for the people, about honesty and economy in the expenditure of the people's money, about clean administration and the elimination of all graft. For the most part the electors believed Mr. Borden and took his promises in good faith. That faith has been deceived. The promises have been unkept. The old reputation of Mr. Borden for sincerity and square-dealing does not now pass unquestioned even among staunch Conservatives.

The first surrender of principles came with the alliance with the Nationalists in 1910. Ever since, Mr. Borden has been paying the penalty of that alliance. The coils have steadily tightened round him from the very first. The alliance with the Big Interests in the reciprocity campaign of 1911, the consequent collection of a huge campaign fund and the development of machine politics were natural steps after the first great surrender.

The fulfilment of the bargain with the Nationalists is the story of the bogus emergency and the hedging and twisting in order to avoid any declaration of permanent policy on the question of naval defence. In its train it brought closure and the arbitrary and unconstitutional restriction of the rights of free speech in Parliament by the people's representatives. British freedom, British constitutional usage and British fair-play were all sacrificed to the self-interest of the men who desired to hold office at all costs.

The fulfilment of the bargain with the Big Interests has been steadily carried out at the expense of the common people. The tariff law has been so rigidly and literally enforced that over one per cent has been added to the average percentage of duty collected on imports. The Anti Combines law has become a dead letter. Labo complains that the sympathies of

the Government are obviously with Capital where the application of the Industrial Dispute Investigation Act is concerned. Mackenzie Mann has already been given \$15,000,000 and are coming back for more. There is no prospect of tariff relief of any kind for the benefit of the common people.

In regard to those general aspects of legislative policy Mr. Borden as the head of the Government must stand convicted of deliberately setting the interests of party politics and of party friends before the interests of country.

But it is in the concrete instances of electoral corruption, of machine politics and of administrative dishonesty that the conflict between Mr. Borden's pre-election promises and his post-election performance can best be gauged. Practically every principle enunciated on the Halifax platform and every pledge given to the electors has been violated by one or other of his ministers. And for every violation Mr. Borden stands responsible, for he has either allowed, or condoned, or defended the offence.

What of the promises of electoral purity and fair and honest elections? In South Renfrew and Richelieu, a most deliberate attempt was made by ministers of the Crown to bribe the electors by wholesale promises of public expenditures in the ridings if the Government candidate were elected. In Richelieu, Sir Rodolphe Forget boldly declared on the public platform that the Minister of Public Works had promised to build a railway if the vote went right. In Macdonald the joint efforts of Hon. Robert Rogers and Sir Rodmond Roblin did not stop short of jailing Liberal workers on sight. Yet when investigation in the courts was asked there was no talk from Mr. Borden about speedy punishment or thorough enquiry by "A public prosecutor." Instead, after delaying the election trial or technicalities as long as possible the investigation was buried by a blanket confession of irregularities and the lid was kept down. In Hochelaga when Hon. Louis Coderre von out with the aid of systematic personation and bribery by cash and patronage public investigation was again buried and Mr. Borden himself led the attempt to prevent any disclosures in Parliament or in the courts. In the Provincial by-election in Antigonish, N. S., brazen bribery went so far as to actually publish a list of public works estimates for the constituency. The total was nearly two hundred thousand dollars and the list was published before the estimates had even been passed upon by the Cabinet Council, let alone having been presented to Parliament. In Chateaugay the trail of the Rogers election machine was over every foot of the riding. The evidence is glaring and convincing and Mr. Borden must know it. Yet when a protest is entered the usual resorts are had to delaying investigation on legal technicalities and it is blantly announced in the Government press that appeals on points of law are likely to be taken both on the main and on the cross petitions, thus delaying the actual investigation for months. There has not been a single by-election since Mr. Borden assumed office that has not been subject to the debauching influence of nearly every form of electoral corruption. Yet not a finger has been lifted to stop

the carnival or punish the guilty by the man who declared one of the original planks of his Halifax platform to be "Elections untainted by the corrupting influences of bribery and fraud."

There have been as serious sins of omission. Redistribution has now been withheld for two years. Along similar lines of treachery to public morality has been the manipulation of by-election dates. When in opposition Mr. Borden urged an amendment to the Election Act providing for the compulsory filling of all vacancies in representation within at least three months. The record of Chateaugay, East Middlesex, South Bruce and South Lanark is the measure of this further apostasy. In South Lanark the by-election has been delayed for no less than nine months purely because of party exigencies and party squabbling.

"The appointment of public officials upon consideration of capacity and personal character and not on party service alone" was another of the planks of Mr. Borden's Halifax platform. The Government had not been in office twenty-four hours before the pledge was broken. There has been almost no attempt at fulfilment. "To the victors belong the spoils" was substituted for "Civil Service Reform." In every constituency in Canada the fact is recognized that partisan service is the only sure road to appointment or preferment in the civil service. The record of dismissals of Liberal office holders is so voluminous that the administration has not yet been able to present to Parliament a complete list. Hundreds of men, old in the service and of unexceptional reputation, have been summarily dismissed at the bidding of local patronage committees. The mad scramble for the spoils became so scandalous within a few months after the Government was formed that even a staunch Conservative like Sir Edmund Osler publicly expressed his disgust. Appointments on merit! The cynical disregard of the pledge is proven by scores of instances. In Nova Scotia a convicted forger, serving a jail sentence, was given office under the Marine Department, and to right matters he was released from jail by the Justice Department. An immigration inspector was appointed by Mr. Rogers in Manitoba and after his appointment it was discovered that he could neither read nor write. A lands agent in the Peace River district who supplanted a reputable Liberal Government employee had to be recently dismissed for dishonesty and graft. These are but samples. The practice is so wide spread and the work of the local patronage committees is so generally recognized that amplification is unnecessary.

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RAILWAY ST., LACOMBE

FREE FOOD

The announcement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Federation of Liberal Clubs' Banquet, at Hamilton on the night of November 26th, that the time had come for the abolition of all customs duties on the food of the people, marks the beginning of a new epoch in Liberalism in Canada. The policy of "Free food" as set forth in accordance with Liberal tradition and practice in both Britain and Canada. This great boon was obtained for the people of the British Isles three quarters of a century ago. When the next appeal is made, it will be for the people of the Dominion, if it is not conceded to them before, to say whether they wish it then.

The Liberal policy with respect to the Tariff may be summed up in the words, stability and revenue, with constant regard to the welfare of the people as a whole. When the Liberal party came into power in 1896, its first work was that of Tariff revision. It sought to give to Canadian consumers relief from excessive taxation, and in doing so, it was guided by two main considerations, a regard for existing conditions and investments, and for Canada's relations with the Mother country. The British preference was an outstanding feature of the general revision effected. During the fifteen years of Liberal Administration, which witnessed these changes at its beginning, Canada prospered as at no time previously in her history. Near the close of the fifteen years, opportunity and necessity seemed to unite in making desirable a further change. The Laurier Government then proposed certain changes in the tariff, which, without injuring a single Canadian industry, or in any way proving prejudicial to Britain, would have secured wider markets to Canadian producers and a very material reduction of taxes on food to consumers. Mr. Borden and his friends fought against this change and for the retention of the taxes on food. Events have followed in rapid succession to justify the wisdom and foresight of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Americans have altered their tariff to suit themselves, without regard to the needs of the Dominion, and as a consequence Canadian consumers are being made to suffer as never before. The high cost of living which had become a noticeable factor, when the Liberal administration attempted its tariff revision, has under the Borden regime made itself felt more than ever. Meanwhile a depression in trade and industry recalling the last years of the previous Conservative Administration seems to be returning, and to the excessive hardships imposed by the high cost of living, there promises to be added for thousands of families the tle of unemployment. The Government

meanwhile, indifferent to all this, is increasing the burden by wasteful extravagance in expenditures, at a time when it should aim at economy in both outlays and taxation.

But the problem is more than a mere fiscal one. It has social consequences of the most far-reaching kind. The high cost of living is making itself adversely felt in a multitude of ways. No class in the community has escaped some privation in consequence of it. To the mass of men and women, the ever increasing cost of life is coming to mean the difference between the realization and the denial of the possibilities of human happiness. Struggle as they may, hundreds of hard-working men and women are unable to earn enough for a decent subsistence. Were this condition likely to be temporary in its effect, it might be endured under protest, but the cruelty of the situation lies in what it involves of sacrifice not for the present only, but for the future as well. It is impossible for men and women to meet the demands that arise from day to day, and at the same time make adequate provision for the future. Nothing can be put aside to provide against possible illness or accident, or towards securing a certain competence for old age. Members of families, where the bread-winner is taken away, instead of becoming beneficiary legatees are being saddled with legacies of debt. Everything that prudence and foresight demand is being sacrificed to make ends meet. All this is wrong, and the people are very properly demanding some action which will afford immediate relief.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has expressed the one obvious duty. While the Liberal party must continue its endeavour to secure wider markets for producers, it must also seek wider markets for consumers. Food is the first essential of life. It is in the prices of food that of all commodities the rate of increase has been greatest, and it is through this increase that the higher cost of living has made itself most keenly felt. The country can stand a reduction in its revenues without embarrassment to a single object of national concern. The people have a right to demand that huge surpluses and caution in expenditure should be made a means of escape from an increasing burden of taxation. With added emphasis, necessity and opportunity are once more demanding that whatever else may be considered, the time has come when taxation must be withdrawn from the people's food.

The great steamship Imperator on a recent westward passage across the Atlantic carried 5,019 persons—some two thousand more people than some of Alberta's cities can boast of.

WHY THE YOUTH'S COMPANION SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY

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Pork & Beans

Quality, flavor, and perfect cooking, combined. The readiness of nonspiciness and palatability. Just heat — then serve, mixing in trouble and cost.

[illegible]

A. Welcome Change
 "Before you take this house, said the honest real estate man, I wish to tell you something that is against it."
 "What's that?" asked Hemmshaw.
 "It's right next to a boiler shop."
 As he took his wallet to make the first payment, Hemmshaw replied:
 "Oh, that's all right! The family is very next to has a parrot, a phonograph and a pair of twins."

Political Economy
 Teacher—Now, who can tell me what political economy is?
 Mike (embryo Tammany statesman)—Gettin the most votes for the least money.

What has become of the old fashioned man, who washed his face at the

Some fine morning you will read in the papers about the effect of the Panama canal was opened yesterday and is doing a fine business. That is the Goethals story.

A Turned Crank
Willie—Paw, what is a genius?
Paw—A genius is a successful crank, my son.

A New York man deserted his wife because she couldn't make pie. — Other words because she couldn't properly desert him.

The meanest thief is the one who stole \$7 from the San Francisco mint thereby making it necessary to recoup \$61,295,000 mostly in coins.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHTEN UP YOUR EYES
CURE UP YOUR BACK
DRIVE THE ACID OUT
DR. J. C. DODD

Though a benevolent old gentleman such a plain neighbor, Mr. Jones declared that he had never known Alexander Calderin. Was concerned the limit of his patience had been reached.

The boy must be sacked.

He had arrived a quarter of nine and had not seen the fellow since the day before, and this morning—Mr. Jones' eyes were closed. The fellow had been already twenty minutes over due.

Sixty-six minutes later he had entered the office in the quiet, unobtrusive manner of one prepared for trouble.

And what excuse have you got this time?

Excuse me, sir, I have been in the fiercest voice that he could muster.

The—or—lee on the pavement, sir, I was—

—sway step I—or—fool—I or—silly—

—two.

Mr. Jones glared at the lad.

Indeed! he remarked with calm dejection, what a precious man! I wonder how he gets there at all!

Never thought I should see, replied the incredulous man, standing so happily inspired—that is, till I decided to turn back home.

the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

The Mistake of His Life

Bluffer bounced into the club, jumped on his high-top table with a flourish, resounding bang, and flung himself into an easy chair.

"I can't win today, Bluffer? You look bad."

"I'll never forgive myself. I kicked and hit my old man last night."

"Humph! I've kicked out many a one. Young fellow, I suppose?"

"No, boss."

"Well, these old caddies have no business coming around courting young fellows. I would have hit my daughter."

"Yes; but I have found out since that she was not my daughter."

"He was after my mother-in-law."

Up to Date

What are you giving your cown no

Irving, professor of the milkman. The milkman, who has just been arrested by the police, is being taken to the station to be stumped by a very Hatter College pedagogic, their sustenance is wholly composed of vegetable protein; rich in chlorophyll and abundant in lustraneous qualities. A pint, if you please, said the professor. Gilt up said the milkman.

Brazil's White Coal.
Brazil is the richest country today in white coal (water power). The fields of the Amazon are the center of the world's greatest water power. The Amazon is superior in extent, in height, and in volume to Niagara. The fall of the Iguaçu, or the Santa Maria, is fifty feet, but the flow is much more than that of Niagara. Its power has been measured at 14 million horse.

Small Urelin: To the owner of the horse which ought to have been cat's meat—Does yer want me to 'old 'im run away?
The Owner: No, thanks. He won't run away.
Small Urelin: I didn't mean to hold 'im fast so he won't run away.
The Owner: I meant to hold him up so's he won't drop.

To Mexico once a guy went
With a note to the great president
He arrived a week late
And he found the state
Was run by a different gent.

She was stout, and must have weighed nearly 300 pounds. She was learning roller skating, when she had the misfortune to fall. Several attendants rushed to her side, but were unable to raise her at once. One said nothing:

What get you up all right, madam? You're not alarmed.

Och, I'm not alarmed at all, but your floor is so terribly lumpy.

And then from underneath came a small voice which said: I am not a lump. I am an attendant.

Revenge

You believe in mustard plasters

Small Daughter—It's most school time and I've mislaid my geography.

Cultured Mother—Well, tell me what the lesson is about and I'll write out the answer for you to learn.

Small Daughter—The lakes of Africa.

Cultured Mother—Um—er—if you've mislaid your geography, you carelessly

Constipation
Vanishes Forever

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CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS

Take—just easily
but get the
the liver.
Stagnant
bilious
dyspepsia
distress—

question—improve the complexion—brighten
the eyes. Small Flat, Small Dumb, Small Pimples

Get them out! See Signature

Wm. L. Carter

His Real Trouble

Tommy's a Visit—Won't you have an
other place of call, Tommy?
Tommy (on a visit)—No, I thank
you. I'm not here. You can't find me.

Oh, don't I willle replied. Father a dentist, mother's a homopai; my eldest sister's joined the ambulance corps, grandpa goes to meet every new medicine, and uncle's a vet. Yes, he added, with a far-away look in his eyes, and they all practice on me.

An Artist

That woman can do anything with figures.

What's she a bookkeeper?

No, she's a dressmaker.

Some men are born good; others have goodness thrust upon them by their wives.

Smith - Labor

He walked into the employment agency yesterday morning.

light in a small mountain town where
fer's and moonbathing stills abounded.
Engaging in conversation with one of
the natives, he said: My friend, this
is a very bibulous state, I hear.
Lord! replied the man: there hasn't
twenty-five Bibles in all Kentucky.

The northern coast of Africa. He
 "He was a great rank in the army
 after the king himself, that of gen-
 eral's d'oeuvre."

His Record

Fay—The "Widow Dashaway," a hus-
 band didn't leave her much when he
 died.

Fay—No, but he left her very often
 when he was alive.

Tommy Wanted to Know

Tommy was having a quiet talk with
 his mother. He wanted to know why
 his father had died. He asked his
 mother wasn't able to tell very clearly.
 Tommy thought a while and
 then said:

Mother, why did you marry, dad?
 Tommy, I married your father be-
 cause he was one from drowning, I
 replied his mother.

Is that why dad's always telling me
 not to learn how to swim? said Tommy.

[illegible]

been a dead end and quit, though he had vented his anger on the world and on himself. He turned to the mental diseases and powers as any other form of expression.—Prof. Minard's lecture in address to Authors Club, London.

Minard's Liniment—cures Diptheria.

Why, indeed?

A certain captain had been lecturing his new recruits at some length on "The Duties of a Soldier." At last he said: "I have told you a good deal about just what he had accomplished. Casting his eye over the room, he stared at Private Murphy as his first recruit. "What a fine specimen of a soldier," thought the captain, "and yet, why should a soldier be ready to die for his country?"

The private scratched his head for a moment, and then, in a hesitating tone, he said: "Well, there's no gratification in it."

I saw Hans in the parade today. Is he a member of the band now?
No, indeed; the regular cornetist is sick and—
As I see; merely subst-tooting, eh?

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every purpose. It is the

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It assures comfort and economy to the greatest degree. Insist on EDDY'S.

Hard to Please

Matron—Baby is crying, Mary. I expect he wants his bottle.

Mary—I just gave it to him, mum.

Matron—Did you? Then I expect he doesn't want it.

Business

Hamlet—Why is it, Simon, that you are always trying to con me?

Simon—You know that I am not.

Keeping a Secret

Agnes—Can you keep a secret?

Simon—Well, to be frank, dear—I can't.

Agnes—Then I'd better tell you that I'm going to be married next month.

Some Men try to console themselves

Simon—You know that I am not.

about 1000. The
 Simon-Lepore. To find the manager on salary days my boy.
 Actors sometimes speak louder than worms.
 The Zulu prince who is paying his way at Harvard working as a waiter has the right kind of stuff in him and may be a Pullman porter some day.

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" 1.50 " 1.30
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Men's Black Fur Coats, regular \$20.00 to \$22.50 now..... \$17.00



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Old price 90c, new price 75c Old price \$1.25, new price \$1.00
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Old price 1.50, new price 1.25

Galvanized Pails, English Pattern:

No. 12 size..... old price 40c, new price 30c
No. 13 size..... old price 50c, new price 40c
No. 14 size..... old price 60c, new price 50c

All Enamel Ware Goods 25 per cent discount.

Best American Coal Oil..... 30c a gallon
5 gallon lots..... \$1.35

Horse Blankets:

Old price \$2.25..... new price \$1.65
Old price \$2.75..... new price \$2.10
Old price \$3.25..... new price \$2.30
Old price \$3.75..... new price \$2.75
Old price \$4.25..... new price \$3.25

Galvanized Washtubs:

No 1 reg. \$1.25..... new price .95
No 2 reg. \$1.55..... new price \$1.10
No 3 reg. \$1.50..... new price \$1.25

More Fur Coat Bargains

Men's Black Beaver Coats, Imitation Persian Lamb lined, with Marmot Collar. Regular \$23.50..... now \$18.00
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Tomatoes..... old price 2 cans for 35c new price 2 cans for 25c
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3 lb tins Pumpkin..... " 15c per can " 2 cans for 25c

2 lb tins Pumpkin..... old price 2 for 25c new price 10c per can
Finest Red Sockeye Salmon..... old price 30c can " 20c per can
98 lb sack Royal Household Flour..... old price \$3.50 new price \$3.00
98 lb sack Glenora Flour..... " 3.25 " 2.65
20 lb sack best Granulated Sugar..... " 1.25 " 1.10
Choice Washington Apples..... \$1.75 a box

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